

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, on usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a CHROMOLITHOGRAPH

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

• SHANGHAI.
A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK, also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work).

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANIES ROUTES, AND

THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics collected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way valuable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at \$5, or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directors, Maps, &c. at \$3.

* The Complete Directories, at \$5, are all sold, but a few of the smaller Editions at \$3, are still on hand.

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Tientsin.....Messrs. W. G. G. & Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. W. G. G. & Co.

NOTICE
S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Majesty the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of Devonshire, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, and

APPROVED WATER MAKERS, SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER STEPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON AND CO., 827, HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, July 24th, 1876.

From a telegram published in another column, and dated London, the 28th ultimo, it is evident that a debate has taken place in the House of Commons on the proposed revision of the Treaty with China. A member had, it would appear, asserted that the policy of Her Majesty's Government was dictated by merchants in China. To this Mr. Bouverie, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, gave a blank denial, and stated that the Government was anxious to avoid everything tending to weaken the Central Government of China, and would not move in the matter without knowing the views of France, Germany, and Austria, with whom it was in communication. This information shows that the Chinese difficulty is being considered in all its bearings, and that the British Government is quite satisfied that the present relations between England and China, independently of the Yunnan affair, are not what they should be. The British merchants in China have, however, never desired to dictate a policy to Her Majesty's Government, and a wiser made use of the statement was guilty of a libel upon a patient and long-suffering community. The British merchants in China have suffered severe losses through the shameful violations of the treaties of which the Chinese have been guilty for so many years. And because they at length succeeded in making their just and reasonable complaints heard by their own Government, they are, forsooth, thus misrepresented. The statements made in their will, it is to be hoped, influence the Government, but that is very different, surely, to dictating a policy. No one (and be more qualified to give an opinion on the direction British policy in China should take) than the British merchants residing at the ports and in this Colony, but they certainly have never anticipated being

able to do what they are charged with. What effect Mr. Grosvenor's Yunnan report will have on the policy of the Government it is hard to say, but if it be, as stated, unfavourable, it will assuredly tend to render it more determined. Whether peace or war be the issue of the present difficulty, there can be little doubt that there will be a revision of the treaties and that the relations between China and Great Britain will be laid on a new and more satisfactory basis. It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Malet's Government will not forget, when consulting with other Powers, that British interests in China considerably exceed those of all other Western nations put together, and that consequently it is in no wise called upon to follow any lead. An independent policy will most consort with her dignity and national importance.

Under the heading, "The Union of Islam," will be found in another column an article translated from the Constantinople *As-Sabah* which throws some fresh light upon the recent alliance formed between Turkey and Kashgar. It will be remembered that the Ameer some time since, somewhat to the surprise of most people, entered into a treaty with Turkey and publicly acknowledged the Sultan as his suzerain chief. This move was at the same time reported to be heading an Embassy to China, on behalf of the Ameer, to the Mahomedans of China, and mainly, perhaps, in the interests of Yacoub Buz. The policy of this movement on the part of the Ameer was questioned at the time, as it appeared to be most improbable that Turkey could afford him the smallest material assistance in his struggle with Russia, while it was almost certain to rouse the resentment of his powerful, ambitious, and scheming neighbour, Russia. The distance between Turkey and Kashgar, the want of communication, and the poverty of the Sultan, were all insuperable obstacles to the former rendering the Ameer any help in man or arms. Yacoub Buz must have been lamentably ignorant of the condition of the sick man, or he would surely never have hoped for assistance from such a quarter. That he did hope for it there seems no reason to doubt. Unity of faith, he thought, perhaps, should produce unity of interest. He was destined to be speedily undeceived. His Envoy, who craved a loan of five millions sterling, and the services of ten thousand soldiers, was soon told that the Sultan had neither the money nor the men to spare. His Sublime Majesty had no objection to receive the Ameer's submission as his tributary, and would be perfectly willing to afford him what moral support it was in his power to give. This would, if it had ever been given, however, have proved a very frail reed indeed to lean upon, but, strange to say, nothing further has been heard of the Embassy to Peking, and it appears doubtful now whether it ever left Constantinople. Clearly enough Kashgar never had anything to hope from Turkey. That Power, even if free from the embarrassments and internecine struggles which at present threaten it with destruction, is too remote from Kashgar to be able to render it much aid of any kind. The Union of Islam will prove a mere dream, we imagine. The Crescent is on the wane everywhere. Note such a Mahomedan kingdom possesses the ability to extend help to a struggling co-religionist. Turkey is, to all appearance, in the throes of dissolution; Egypt is in a state of financial embarrassment almost unprecedented; nearly all the Mahomedan States in Central Asia have been subjugated and annexed by Russia; Morocco and other African-Mahomedan countries are comparatively powerless; and Kashgar alone shows any real vigour. The Ameer is, however, in a rather critical position, for he is placed, so to speak, between two fires. With China he is engaged in a war that may be prosecuted to the bitter end; with Russia he is on rather doubtful terms, and the Czars, at any moment, if it suits his purpose, enter into an alliance with China against him. The Government of St. Petersburg is now calmly looking on at the struggle between China and Kashgar, and will no doubt be ready with its proposals when the proper moment arrives. It does not suit its purpose yet to intervene. If the Chinese are hard driven and become anxious for assistance, then it would probably be forthcoming from Russia—at a price. Part of Manchuria has already been sacrificed; Corea, might perhaps, follow. Yacoub Buz estranged Russia by seeking the Turkish alliance. The mistake is, however, irrevocable. Russia can have no interest in carrying an alliance with Kashgar. The latter may serve as a useful lever to her in her intrigues in China, but could never be a valuable ally. Of course it is just possible that the astuteness of Russian statesmen may for once prove at fault, and the Ameer, by rapid and brilliant successes, become the arbiter of affairs in China. But at present so little of a reliable nature is known with respect to the campaign now being conducted by him that it is utterly impossible to predict, with any degree of certainty, any, also, however, the Union of Islam is a most unlikely event, and, if accomplished, would have an almost insupportable influence on the future of other nations, whatever effect it might have on the fortunes of the followers of the Prophet.

It is notified in Saturday's *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and until further notice, Mr. P. W. Telford to be Official Translator.

The Picture Exhibition at the City Hall will be open again to-day at a charge of 50 cents. The public will do well to take advantage of this opportunity of inspecting the collection, which is a rare one of the art in the East. The Band of the 25th Regiment will be in attendance, and will perform the following programme:—

1. Bell Opening.
2. "The Two Terrors."
3. "The Two Terrors."
4. "The Two Terrors."
5. "The Two Terrors."

The following notification appears in the *Gazette*, from Captain Thomson, the Immigration Officer:—It is hereby notified to all persons interested in the Chinese Passenger Trade at this and the open ports in China, that the provisions of Ordinance No. 5 of 1876, no vessel will be allowed to leave any of the above ports on a voyage to Hong Kong, unless the master of such ship shall be provided with a license under the hand of the Governor and the public seal of the Colony, or under the hand and seal of the Immigration Officer.

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The German Government has proposed that a survey of Chinese waters and the Corian coast should be carried out by the co-operation of British and German vessels, which are already under orders to be in concert on the question of Chinese piracy.—*Globe*.

From a table of meteorological observations taken at the Government Civil Hospital by Dr. Whistler and published in Saturday's *Gazette*, it appears that the rainfall for June was 7.05 inches, compared with 13.40 inches in the corresponding month of 1875.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
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In accordance with Section 53 of the Articles of Association the Directors have to submit to you their Half-Yearly Report with Statement of Accounts for the six months ending 30th June, 1876.

LOAN ACCOUNT.
A further sum of \$4,000 has during the past six months been paid off, thus reducing the Company's debt to \$18,000.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
This account shows a credit balance of \$7,333.55, an increase of more than \$500 on the profits of the same period of last year. The Directors, with your concurrence, propose to distribute a dividend of \$250 per share, thus absorbing a sum of \$4,000, and to write the balance \$2,933.55 off "Hotel and Furniture" account.

According to Section 32 of the Articles of Association two of the Directors, Messrs. Adolf Andre and W. R. Landstein, retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election.

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After paying running expenses, promise of insurance, salaries, repairs on steamers and other charges, the net profit for the half-year ending on the 30th June last, was \$1,391,294. Receipts have fallen off, as compared with those of the previous six months, owing to increased competition from other lines, and the rate of 4 per cent for the half year on the paid up capital, which will absorb \$24,000, leaving \$1,367,294 to be carried forward to new account.

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The cost of all repairs completed on the 30th June has been defrayed from the accounts of the past half-year.

Messrs. R. Dugan and A. MacG. Hagan have been elected Directors, and Messrs. H. Smith and S. W. Pomeroy, Jnr., have been appointed to the vacant seats, which appointments have been confirmed by the Shareholders.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Smith and S. W. Pomeroy, Jnr., the latter was nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. B. Hagan. The retiring Auditors offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG, 18th July 1876.

PROPOSED IMPORTATION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.
The following circular has been received by the Honorary Secretary of the Public Race Club, and published in the *Press* of the 18th inst. Having been requested to act as Secretary to the subscribers to the scheme for the importation of Australian horses for the next race, and to submit the following ideas for your consideration:—I shall be glad to receive any suggestions which you may see fit to make for the advantage of racing in connection with this particular scheme, and shall be glad if you would send me a copy of your suggestions before such of your friends as are likely to become subscribers, or in any other way may think best. Mr. Magnus has already kindly communicated to me your views, and has been in reply to my telegram stating that he is willing to aid the undertaking, and that horses of the description desired, can be procured at the limits proposed, and has been in reply to my telegram stating that he is willing to aid the undertaking, and that horses of the description desired, can be procured at the limits proposed, and has been in reply to my telegram stating that he is willing to aid the undertaking, and that horses of the description desired, can be procured at the limits proposed.

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A further sum of \$4,000 has during the past six months been paid off, thus reducing the Company's debt to \$18,000.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
This account shows a credit balance of \$7,333.55, an increase of more than \$500 on the profits of the same period of last year. The Directors, with your concurrence, propose to distribute a dividend of \$250 per share, thus absorbing a sum of \$4,000, and to write the balance \$2,933.55 off "Hotel and Furniture" account.

According to Section 32 of the Articles of Association two of the Directors, Messrs. Adolf Andre and W. R. Landstein, retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election.

Messrs. H. Smith and A. B. Vacher, the retiring Directors, are recommended by the Directors for re-election.
A. ANDRE, Chairman.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
The following is the Report of the Board of Directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the City Hall, to-morrow:—

EXTRACTS.

FROM LIVING WATERS.

The following poem was read before the Associated Artists of the Pacific Coast, July 18th, 1876.

"Into the lake of the dawn,
Come, O my love, my love,
Single of spirit and soul,
Sweetest of the spirit of the dawn,
Shall ring from its mist in the vine,
And the lake, my beloved,
Shall show thee a golden dream,
Drink of my fountain and live!"

O golden is the sun all the first waters run,
O golden is the dawn all the first waters run;
And the poet's simple thought is with the dawn,
Of the lake that the sun in the city, far away,
And the gold and the sun of the dawn, far away,
Lifted, drift from the dawn of the dawn's rim,
Where the white, translucent glow of some vessel, long
since lost,
Half in cloud and half in billow, trembled on its misty
rim.

And I said: "Most beautiful is thy misty dream and
billow."
And I said: "Most beautiful is thy misty dream and
billow."
And I said: "Most beautiful is thy misty dream and
billow."

THE USE OF THE TOMATO.

It is interesting to note the growth in public favor of the tomato in the London market. Only a few years ago they were what salmen call a "fancy article," and every year shows an increase in the demand for them and they are a common product even early in the season. Large supplies now come from Paris and from Lisbon. These, however, soon suffers from travelling, and much of this foreign fruit is not so agreeable to the palate as the freshly-picked tomatoes. Although our climate is too cold for their successful culture in the open air, over large portions of the country, we nevertheless believe that the tomato offers a most useful and profitable opportunity for cultivating them were taken advantage of, we should have an abundant supply. The number of glass-houses, frames, &c., empty and half empty during the summer months, offers means of growing abundantly, and without trouble, for no one who has seen the tomato in its native soil of vegetable products.—*The Garden.*

HABITS OF DRESS.

There has been a marked progress in the style of gentlemen's dress within the last few years. Whatever defects it may have, it is, for the most part, a great improvement on the old style of dress. The old style of dress was a long, flowing, and flowing-line, and was a great deal of trouble to put on and take off. The new style of dress is a short, and flowing-line, and is a great deal of trouble to put on and take off. The old style of dress was a long, flowing, and flowing-line, and was a great deal of trouble to put on and take off. The new style of dress is a short, and flowing-line, and is a great deal of trouble to put on and take off.

AMONG THE COEDILLERAS.

The small "puma," lion, is another inhabitant of these heights, but last and best of all sport is the stalking of a stately deer in this native hunting ground. The deer is a noble animal, and is a great deal of trouble to put on and take off. The old style of dress was a long, flowing, and flowing-line, and was a great deal of trouble to put on and take off. The new style of dress is a short, and flowing-line, and is a great deal of trouble to put on and take off.

SPELLING.

The absolute nature of our language has made its variations much more remarkable than those in other countries. Petrarch is still understood fairly by the modern Italian, but the modern Englishman can bring up little from the well of English untroubled with a glossarial book. Let us should fall into the same evil plight with Spenser. Swift was a native enough to propose a scheme to the Earl of Oxford for curbing any further variations in orthography, but that, as we have seen, was a way beyond the king and his ministers. The son of the Prince of Wales may not now "unlearn" his schoolmaster's "Robert the Devil" effectually, but his "unlearn" is a great deal of trouble to put on and take off. The old style of dress was a long, flowing, and flowing-line, and was a great deal of trouble to put on and take off. The new style of dress is a short, and flowing-line, and is a great deal of trouble to put on and take off.

STEAR LAUNCHES ON THE THAMES.

The owners of the steam launches which have lately become so numerous on the Upper Thames, seem at length to have arrived at the conclusion that it is only a matter of time before the Thames will be a great deal of trouble to put on and take off. The old style of dress was a long, flowing, and flowing-line, and was a great deal of trouble to put on and take off. The new style of dress is a short, and flowing-line, and is a great deal of trouble to put on and take off.

THE NATIVE INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

You ask me in what ways, social and other, native influences tend to affect Anglo-Indians. I think they affect them curiously little. The separations between the European and the native are complete. I have known very intelligent people living on an Indian station without ever entering the great, historical city hard by, and that is merely an extreme case of what happens almost always. The travelling European is perfectly satisfied to see how completely the resident things, which are of deep interest to him, are more or less of a hindrance to his native influences do affect the European community. I think it is usually because in this way. Some of the more quick-minded Europeans are struck by this or that aspect of native life, and they communicate their interest very slowly and gradually to the rest of the community. The more intelligent and more educated Anglo-Indians, both men and women, are usually setting themselves in favor of native art, and against the detestable imitations of European art which were lately encouraged. To people of native art is now a living link in the past, and it is a great deal of trouble to put on and take off. The old style of dress was a long, flowing, and flowing-line, and was a great deal of trouble to put on and take off. The new style of dress is a short, and flowing-line, and is a great deal of trouble to put on and take off.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

Cotton Goods		
Woolen Blankets, 10 lbs.	per piece	\$3.00
American Dels, 10 yards	per piece	2.00
100 Yards, No. 10	per 100 lbs.	95.00
38 x 37	per 100 lbs.	70.00
38 x 37	per 100 lbs.	70.00
38 x 37	per 100 lbs.	70.00
Double	per piece	1.00
Oblique	per piece	1.00
Blue Spotted Stripes	per piece	1.00
Brocade	Do.	1.00
Blanket	Do.	1.00
French Dels	1 lb.	1.00
1 lb.	Do.	1.00
1 lb.	Do.	1.00
Grey Blankets, 7 lbs.	per piece	1.00
8 lbs.	Do.	1.00
8 lbs.	Do.	1.00
10 lbs.	Do.	1.00
Grey Blankets, 10 lbs.	per piece	1.00
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